

ported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Opler Bros. Inc., 696 Greenwich Street, New York City."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that substances, excessive shells and sand, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On August 5, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11036. Adulteration and misbranding of flour. U. S. v. 620 Sacks of Flour. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 16492. I. S. No. 11212-t. S. No. W-1128.)

On June 28, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 620 sacks of flour, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the Anthony Mills, Anthony, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped from Anthony, Kans., on or about June 9, 1922, and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "98 Lbs. National Flour The Anthony Mills, Anthony Kansas Branch, Matured, Bleached."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "98 Lbs.," appearing on the sacks containing the article, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was [food] in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On July 17, 1922, the Anthony Mills, Anthony, Kans., having entered an appearance as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$4,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

11037. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 66 Cans of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16592. I. S. No. 14133-t. S. No. W-1140.)

On July 7, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 66 cans of chloroform, consigned by Merck & Co., St. Louis, Mo., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., on or about May 16, 1922, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Poison 1 lb. * * * Chloroform Merck * * * U. S. P. IX."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained small amounts of chlorid and chlorinated decomposition products.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation.

On August 29, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*